

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

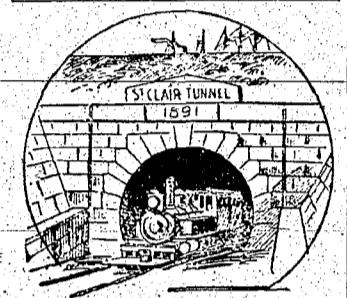
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one month.....\$1.00
For three months.....\$3.00

THROUGH TO CANADA.
THE BIG TUNNEL IS NOW COMPLETE.

Elaborate Detonatory Exercises at Both Ends of the Subterranean Passageway—A Hole in the Ground Six Thousand Feet Long. How the Work Was Accomplished.

The St. Clair Tunnel. The ceremonies by which the St. Clair River tunnel was formally dedicated were the most elaborate of any ever held in that section. Extensive preparations had been made both at Port Huron, Mich., on the American side, and at the town of Sarnia, at the Canadian entrance to the great tunnel which now connects the Dominion with Uncle Sam's domain. Sir Harry Tyler, Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, with other officials and prominent public men of both the United States and Canada, made an official trip through the tunnel, starting from the American side. They were treated, upon their arrival in Canada, to a royal reception, after which they returned to Port Huron, where banqueting and speech-making again awaited them.

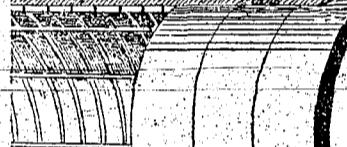
The St. Clair tunnel, on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, extending under the St. Clair River between Sarnia, Ont., and Port Huron, Mich., is one



ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL.

of the most remarkable engineering feats of the present day. The Grand Trunk Railway extended its lines to Chicago in 1880. About 5,000 miles of railway will use this tunnel. Previously steam ferries had been used. Their service has not been altogether satisfactory because the river's current is very strong, the railroads had to deviate about six miles to bridge the impossible owing to the nature of the ground and the position of the marine interests. The St. Clair River bears the most commerce of any stream in the world.

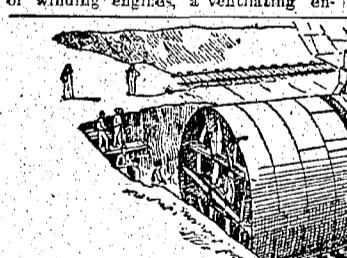
In 1884 preliminary surveys were made. Borings found the rock eighty-



MEETING OF THE SHIELDS IN THE BIG BORE UNDER THE RIVER.

six feet below the level of the water; the river's greatest depth 40.47 feet, and its width nearly half a mile. The strata were yellow sand about two feet; with sand and blue clay mixed about twelve feet, thence to the rock about twenty-five feet of blue clay. Plans and drawings were made. The St. Clair Tunnel Company was organized in 1886. At first the company thought of starting from immense shafts on the shore, and then working outward to the land approaches. In 1886 test shafts were sunk on each side of the St. Clair River; drifts at right angles were started under the river; water and gas stopped work. In 1887 these shafts were begun. The American one will be used as a ventilator.

The tunnel plants were erected back from the river; in Michigan about 1,500 feet, in Ontario about 1,000 feet. Each plant contained a boiler house, hoisting or winding engines, a ventilating en-



A SHIELD READY FOR THE GRADE.

gine, an air-blower with a capacity of 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute, a machine shop with machines for tunnel work, a water pump for the pit, and an electric light plant. The tunnel will be lighted by electricity. The electric plant is in Sarnia, where permanent brick boiler and engine rooms have been erected.

The great cuttings for the approaches were commenced New Year's Day, 1889. Each cutting was made about sixty feet deep at the portal. The Canadian cutting at its broadest portion is 200 feet wide, the bank about 20 feet wide. Into each pit inclined tracks were laid for engines to haul out the dirt. On the banks derricks were erected for hoisting the soil. In September, 1890, steam shovels began work on the cuttings. On each side of the river two shovels were used, each attended by an engine and train of flat cars. Several hundred men were employed night and day. Lime lights were used at night, and the soil was removed in layers. The work of these shovels was greatly hindered by rains and numerous landslides occurred.

The tunnel walls are made of cast iron, suggested by Chief Engineer Hobson. In the circle are thirteen segments and a key. Each segment is 4 feet 10 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 12 inches thick, with flanges inside of 12 inches thick and 12 in each side. Through these holes passed steel bolts seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. In each section of the tunnel the circular joints required 157 bolts, and

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

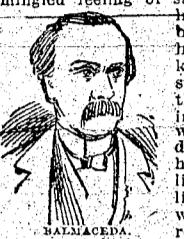
Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 25.

THE TYRANT IS DEAD.
IN HIS DESPERATION BALMACEDA SUICIDES.



BALMACEDA.

It is impossible for any one not in this country or not a native to realize the intensity of the hatred that was entertained toward the ex-President.

The national holidays were prolonged by the news of the suicide.

The Argentine Minister at Santiago,

whose house Balmaceda killed himself,

refused to furnish any of the local papers with a copy of the pathetic letter written by Balmaceda a short time previous to his shooting himself,

in which he defends his cause as President. It is the general belief that Balmaceda's death will hasten in a great degree the restoration of peace throughout Chile. Now that the chief enemy of the Junta, is no more it is likely that his followers will be shown mercy, since without Balmaceda to direct them they are little to be feared. Italy, France, Sweden, Spain, and Norway have followed the lead of the United States in official recognition of the Junta. Germany will do so also.

Russia means, as she has always

meant, to get possession of Constantinople by force or by trick if she can.

England's continuance in the list of first

powers and her retention of her

India possessions depend upon her success in preventing the accomplishment of this purpose. No longer the Turk guards the pass faithfully. England is

content to leave him on post as sentry,

but she gives notice alike to Russia

and Turkey that if need shall arise she

will take that post herself.—New York

World.

Balmaceda.

Balmaceda has done his country a service by putting an end to his life.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

He sought to be a dictator against the will of his Congress and his people. He was beaten. Too weak to succeed he died a coward's death.—Inchon, Enquirer.

He was the cause of the war which

has cost many thousand lives and tens

of millions of dollars, and outside the

walls of his family there are few who

will mourn his death.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The manner of his death confirms all

of the reports of his treachery to the

republic. In his case suicide was a

confession of dishonesty more convincing than his dying protestations of good faith.—Kansas City Star.

The matter was the news sensation in Washington. It was as startling as it was unexpected.

"Se Balmaceda has blown his brains out," said Mr. Foster, the English correspondent. "I am sorry to hear of his going off of that way, but it was probably the best thing he could do. He found all manner of escape cut off." He had failed in an attempt to cross the Andes. He had not the physical strength to endure the hardships of the mountain pass in midwinter. He was cut off from his vessels, and found it impossible to get out of Santiago without detection. These facts undoubtedly preyed upon his mind and all hope left him. In his extremity he resorted to the pistol. Self-murder did not have as much terror for him as it would have for others who believe in a future state. While Balmaceda studied for the priesthood he gave up the teachings and traditions of his fathers and became almost atheist. To those who had been influenced by Balmaceda's acts of violence, there is no surprise at all that the masses should rejoice in his death. He was a bad man, and Chile is glad to get rid of him in this manner. Everything, however, will soon quiet down, and with Balmaceda out of the way peace is assured."

Balmaceda left a statement to the press of the United States. As almost the last declarations of a dying man they are of especial importance. He says:

"I acted during the past eight months

with the firm conviction that I was right.

I had no one in the army on whom I could place my trust. My generals were false to me. This led me through the whole of my career to disregard public opinion in the signs of the times, his next card may be P. C. One to the throne.—New York Advertiser.

From the delay in the work of publishing the World's Fair enterprise it is possible that some members of the New York committee to erect a Grant monument has got into the directory.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The Prince of Wales is going to induce another little bacchanal party.

If the royal gambols so displease public opinion in the signs of the times,

his next card may be P. C. One to the throne.—Baltimore American.

A New York paper promises to get

the prince to the down in good walking

condition when the Chai go World's

Fair committee comes to make a house

to house canvass for funds. Chieago will

not feel encouraged to try that until the

New Yorkers raise a timely crop of nicknames for the Grant monument among themselves.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

"Until the final battle at Placilla I

had strong hopes of triumphing over my

foes. Victory was secured by my gen-

erals, Alcedo, Barros, and Velas.

They all lied. I know now that those who

pretended friendship for me only be-

cause of the money that was to be got

out of me. All the money that I

have in my possession is \$2,500. My

wife gave it to me on the night of

Aug. 24.

"Your minister, Patrick Ryan, many

times offered me good advice. He urged

me to make peace with those opposed to

me and to retire from Chile. I did not

heed his wise advice, for I thought he

was under the influence of the junta's

orders, who were then refugees in

Argentina. All through the

trouble my closest advisers were always

opposed to any overtures for peace."

TREMENDOUS fires have been raging

west of Willmar, Minn., and large tracts

of forest land have been destroyed.

It has made impossible to stay the

flames. A great deal of hay in stacks

has been destroyed, and three or four miles

of railroad track has been burnt and made

impassable.

At Leavenworth, Kan., three hundred

coal miners went on a strike, and three

hundred more will probably join them.

The miners demand an advance of half a cent

per ton.

There is a great deal of idle empha-

sis in the British press.

During the celebration of the feast of

lanterns at Jokotech, Akita Prefecture,

a bridge fell, owing to the pressure of

the throng, and more than 100 persons

were precipitated into the water. Over

twenty were injured and several lives

were lost.

J. A. Leonard, United States Consul

at Shanghai, telegraphed Adm-

iral Helknap, saying: "A Shanghai

morning paper has a telegram received

last night, saying there was a riot at Ichang.

The mission and all foreign

property was burned. No lives were lost.

Admiral Helknap sent immediate

aid to the Alliance and Palos to Yangtze.

A special telegram to the Japan Mail

says: "A riot occurred at Ichang. All

foreigners' property at the port was

burned, but no lives were lost. The for-

ign residents are under arms."

CURRENT COMMENT.

DANGER SIGNALS.

England seems determined that the Beiring Sea question shall remain unsettled as long as she can find obstacles to throw in the way of a calm solution of a very simple problem.—Baltimore American.

The latest news is that Great Britain has serious designs of annexing Formosa, in the South China Sea, which is the most important island belonging to China. Japan has long been casting hungry eyes on Formosa.—Detroit Free Press.

The latest news is that Great Britain has serious designs of annexing Formosa, in the South China Sea, which is the most important island belonging to China. Japan has long been casting hungry eyes on Formosa.—Detroit Free Press.

The latest news is that Great Britain has serious designs of annexing Formosa, in the South China Sea, which is the most important island belonging to China. Japan has long been casting hungry eyes on Formosa.—Detroit Free Press.

The latest news is that Great Britain has serious designs of annexing Formosa, in the South China Sea, which is the most important island belonging to China. Japan has long been casting hungry eyes on Formosa.—Detroit Free Press.

The latest news is that Great Britain has serious designs of annexing Formosa, in the South China Sea, which is the most important island belonging to China. Japan has long been casting hungry eyes on Formosa.—Detroit Free Press.

The latest news is that Great Britain has serious designs of annexing Formosa

The modern stage robber is the manager of a farce-comedy company.

PHILADELPHIANS never suffer from hay fever simply because the Philadelphia nose never runs.

LORD LI is the name of the Chinese representative in Tokio. If there is anything in a name that Chinaman is a born diplomat.

The simple Briton who asked Mr. R. S. McCormick if Chicago was on the seaboard should easily secure a through ticket to the World's Fair.

The people of the Sandwich Islands want to discard their Queen. They should elect a President and complete the straight flush of republics in this hemisphere.

It is stated that the paintings exhibited this season in London at the Royal Academy "are hardly up to mediocrities." The painter's art in England must be at a low tide.

A negro minstrel troupe is about to sail for Africa. The familiar sound of the good old jokes may induce the sphinx to break its long silence in the joy of old acquaintance.

If you give a man five dollars in cents, you must not suppose that the remarks he makes are incense, by any means, though they may indicate that he is incensed. And so forth. Funny language, the English.

A LIVE wolf that was being conveyed to New York's Central Park menagerie escaped in the Bowery. He was compelled to buy two suits of clothes and three hats before he could manage to regain his cage.

ITALY OWES \$8,000,000,000 and has a steadily decreasing revenue and a perpetually increasing deficit. Yet it is unnecessary to waste sympathy on Italy, for that country is obviously in a position to let the other fellow walk the floor.

"LIAR, thief and drunken scoundrel" is the kind of language that floated around in the Georgia Legislature the other day. Either Southern chivalry is completely dead to the world, or some Georgian is going to get hurt pretty soon.

UNCLE Sam is not old, but the statistics show that his taxable wealth foots up \$2,500,000,000, and that is only but a fraction of his real wealth. No wonder the eyes of the world are on "old glory" as it floats over "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

PEOPLES are very charitable in giving a man for the routes he does when he is insane, but will exercise no charity at all toward the man who is very angry, though anger and insanity are so much alike that it is not always possible to draw the line between them.

CESAR crossed the Rubicon. Napoleon crossed the Alps. Washington crossed the Delaware, and now Balzac crossed the Andes. But the last-named gentleman did it as a matter of necessity, and therefore with less dignity than his three military ancestors.

HORSES are a great deal like some people. The meaner you treat them, the better they will go for you. If you have a horse of your own and treat it well, it will go along, but if you hire a livery horse that is whipped and abused, it will pass every one on the road.

If you want to cure a case of sunburn, hold hot-water cloths to your face for about twenty minutes, keeping them as hot as you can stand it. You can go into such a treatment with a face looking like a lobster's back; and come out with the pretty pink and white tints you read about.

ONE fair poultry in New Hampshire found a cent in an egg laid by one of her hens the other day, and has been extensively advertising the fact. The business, peculiar to New England, of manufacturing wooden nutmegs will soon be utterly annihilated unless Yankee ingenuity gives out.

THE PRACTICE of blowing out the gas in hotels is going out of fashion. The guest now turns the gas out and then turns it on, or breaks the bracket so that gas will escape in greater volume. The first practice was accidental death; the present one is suicide; but in both cases the result is equally effectual.

A LONDON, England, paper knowingly informs its readers that Chicago is destined to become one of the greatest growing States of the Union. Not so bad, after all, when it is remembered that Chicago seems bent on annexing all of Northern Illinois in order to keep ahead of Philadelphia and to overtake New York in population.

WHEN a woman begins to look tired out and old, why do people look at her husband as if they thought him a brute? He is not to blame. Every one must grow old some time, and when a woman reaches that time, there is no reason why people should look reproachfully at her husband. When the husband gets old and sick, they do not blame his wife.

THE PRESIDENT is not used to naming babies. He gave only one name—Marguerite—to the New York baby whose parents asked him to do the naming. Nearly everybody knows that a girl baby is entitled to two or

three names, or even more. Why did not Mr. Harrison call the little thing Marguerite, Araminta or Marguerite Arabela or Marguerite almost anything? Any old bachelor would have done better than Benjamin did in this case.

BURRIS Justice is one of the most delicious things known to man. One of the latest cases which have attracted attention is that of a man in Jersey who was caught by the rising tide so that a boat had to be sent out to rescue him. On the next day the unlucky man was hauled before a magistrate and condemned to eight days' hard labor "for the trouble he had caused." Gilbert had better lay the scene of his next extravaganza in the Isle of Jersey.

THE SALE of oleomargarine for butter has come to be a matter of general complaint. There is no question that the dairy interests suffer severely by this unfair competition. It is the business of the officials, both Federal and State, to enforce the laws concerning the sale of oleomargarine, and any failure to do so will not be overlooked by the public. No one wants to pay for butter and be given oleomargarine instead. The swindle can be stopped by the proper authorities.

THE COUNTRY will watch with a great deal of interest the fight which the citizens of Baltimore are now waging to secure lower telephone rates. If they prevail the effort to reduce tolls to a more equitable basis will spread to other parts of the country. Another two years at the latest will see a great change in this respect, for when the patent's expire and competition is free there will be not only better service, with new inventions that are brought out, but also cheaper service.

THE MODERN dime museums in their mad race for queer freaks and curious wonders might take a hint from an advertisement in The Flying Post, of London, July 20, 1899, reading: "The man that ate the live cock at Islington, and another since, on the 15th of June last, at Stand-up Dicks at Newington Butts, near the borough of Southwark, is to eat another there on Tuesday next, being St. James' day, with the feathers, bones and garbge. Any person may see it performed, paying but two pence for their admittance."

THAT BUMPTIOUS SILLYBUTT Bradstreet's is getting "set down in hard" by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, the New York Produce Exchange Reporter and other well-informed journals. Bradstreet's absurd crop figures are shown by its contemporaries to be absolutely valueless and unreliable. Amateur crop-guessing appears to be the principal occupation of Bradstreet's, and in that line it has broken its own record during the past year. The trade no longer places any reliance on its bluffed and confused manipulations over the crops.

AUSTRALIA seems to be giving the world an object-lesson in the effect of strikes which it were well to heed. Recent travelers report that cotton is rotting unpicked, rich mines of gold, silver and tin cannot be worked, and that not because laborers are dissatisfied or have any reason to be, but because the professional agitators play on the caprice and the indecision of the workmen, clamoring for the undertaking by the Government of important public works, although this means borrowing money from England for the sake of employing men who refuse the employment now offered them and who are ruining the colony by their obstinacy.

THEODORE STANTON, whose articles in the Westminster Review on Abram Lincoln are attracting so much favorable attention, is not an English writer, as has recently been said, but an American, born and bred. He is a son of Mrs. Elizabeth Cody Stanton. She has lived for some years in Paris, where he holds a high position, and is married to a French wife of exceptional literary and social gifts. Not he is a newcomer in literature. Seven years ago the Patnams published a volume of which he was designer, editor and part author, "The Woman Question in Europe," a large and comprehensive work exhibiting the status of woman in all relations in all European countries. Most of the chapters were written by eminent women belonging to the countries which they represented. Mrs. Stanton has a daughter, Mrs. Hale, married to an Englishman and living in London. Despite age and infirmity she frequently visits both her children, and is always physically and intellectually an impressive and welcome figure in the two great capitals.

MISUNDERSTOOD THE MOTIVE. Most men are never so happy as when their heels are higher than their heads. If you said to a piazza group, "Make yourself unreservedly comfortable," they'd all tilt their chairs back and hoist their feet to the railing. My friend next door had the foot-hoisting habit so badly that he wore the paper off the wall; so his wife thought out a biting, caustic bit of sarcasm, and one morning nailed on the wall right where the tell-tale marks were, a pair of slippers. But he misunderstood the motive completely, kissed her for her thoughtfulness, and forthwith tilted his chair back, and up went his feet to the most comfortable attitude he had struck in a long time, his heel held in the very convenient slippers.

GOOD REASON. Tramp—Please, sir, give me a quarter.

Lawyer Howe—A quarter? Why do you ask me for a quarter?

Tramp—Because I didn't like to ask you for half a dollar for fear you wouldn't give it to me.—New York Herald.

THE PRESIDENT is not used to naming babies. He gave only one name—Marguerite—to the New York baby whose parents asked him to do the naming. Nearly everybody knows that a girl baby is entitled to two or

WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

FASHIONS CRAWL INTO POPULARITY SLOWLY.

AMONG STREET DRESSES THIS SEASON THE ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED AND WELL-FITTING TAILOR-MADE CONTINUES TO HOLD FIRST PLACE—for Afternoon and Evening Flower-Figured Foulards Are All the Go.

THE FASHION REVIEW.

PERHAPS the world is blessed with a more charming autumn than New York says our wacky contributor from that city. From late September to early November the air parts with every trace of haze and humidity, taking on that crystalline glow and crispness which, during the period referred to, makes its streets such admirable show grounds for the war in the making of the seasons of the year. No wonder the fashionably dressed woman finds so much pleasure in displaying herself on the sidewalks with the gorgeous shop windows to serve as an artistic background. Next to having a thoroughly becoming fortune to have time and place to display it, for this matter of dress is, with the intelligent women of fashion, a real art, and like the brother artist of pen or pencil, when the painter's palette is his studio to exhibit it. And I must say if the world knew what study, what labor, what genuine toil is necessary to achieve these triumphs of personal adornment, it would not be so chary of its admiration. Madam Roland in her toilet of death was scrupulously exact in the arrangement of her gown and fichu, and Bea Brummell went to his lamentable end with an almost heroic determination to be the well-dressed man to the very last. Call it vanity if you will, but it seems to me that it has a strong admixture of self-respect.

MY INITIAL cut shows a very attractive costume of cloth in combination with dotted tulle, made up over a silk foundation, the front being covered with a breadth of the tulle slightly gathered. The dress is the good stuff, with the intelligent woman of fashion, a real art, and like the brother artist of pen or pencil, when the painter's palette is his studio to exhibit it. And I must say if the world knew what study, what labor, what genuine toil is necessary to achieve these triumphs of personal adornment, it would not be so chary of its admiration. Madam Roland in her toilet of death was scrupulously exact in the arrangement of her gown and fichu, and Bea Brummell went to his lamentable end with an almost heroic determination to be the well-dressed man to the very last. Call it vanity if you will, but it seems to me that it has a strong admixture of self-respect.

MY INITIAL cut shows a very attractive costume of cloth in combination with dotted tulle, made up over a silk foundation, the front being covered with a breadth of the tulle slightly gathered.

STARBOARDER—A very polite sneak thief came into our house the other night.

FLAUND COSTUME SET OFF WITH CREPE DE CHINE.

which are tied in front. The small lace plastron is held in place by fancy pins on each side. The sleeves are bounfant with fine pleats to the elbow and ornamented with lace ruffles. The skirt of the plain flaund has a lace flounce in front, with one breadth of the figured flaund at the back. The paniers are gathered and sewed on the waist. The pleated buck breadth is fastened to the waist by means of a hook and a narrow band of the material. It need hardly be added that to bring out the full beauty of this costume there must be artistic harmony between the colors of the plain and figured stuffs.

I noticed the other day what seemed to me to be an almost startling novelty, it being nothing more nor less than real men's bras in gold galloon to be worn over a chemise and under an ornate vest. Now, with this sort of eccentricity will find some who will like it. Such novelties, although they may startle us at first sight, yet the moment there is evidence of any general adoption of a new mode, it at once loses all its look of strangeness and exaggeration. The fact of the matter is, fashions rarely come with a sudden leap. They crawl into popularity so slowly and so cat-like that we don't notice their advance.

I don't think I ever saw more exquisite woolen fabrics than those which are now spread so temptingly on the counters of the large dealers. They are as soft as silk and most delightful to the feel. I see delicate shades of gray-blue, which make particularly suitable for street dresses and look particularly stylish when embroidered with steel.

MY LAST illustration presents such a costume. It embodies the very perfection of style in make and application of furniture, which is so artistically proportioned that the dress has that air of complete harmony and balance which always characterizes the well-dressed woman.

A pearl-gray ribbed cloth makes a very pretty street dress for a young girl, made

THE CORSELE OF TAPE IS MADE UP ON A FITTED LINING. The right side of the corsele crosses over the left, and there is a rosette which closes at one side with a rosette. The pleating of the tulle corsele are so arranged as to conceal the opening in front. Upper sleeves of the tulle, lower of the dress material, ending with a point on the back of the hand.

AMONG STREET DRESSES, THE ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED AND WELL-FITTING TAILOR-MADE CONTINUE TO HOLD FIRST PLACE, ESPECIALLY AS THE "SEASON" ADVANCES AND A FOREST OF WINTER WEARS IS TO UNE SO FAR AS PRACTICABLE THE USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL FOR SPRING TO BE THE MOST OF THE TAILOR-MADE MODES. I SAW A VERY PRETTY ONE THE OTHER DAY IN DARK BLUE SERGE, THE COAT BEING OPEN IN FRONT AND SHOWING A VEST OF TAPE EASILY FASTENED FROM BEHIND AND FITTING THE FIGURE LIKE A GLOVE. AROUND THE COLLAR AND THE BOTTOM OF THE VEST THERE WAS A BROAD BAND OF GOLD BRAID. A VERY SMALL BLUE FEZ HAT WITH YELLOW RIBBONS WAS DESIGNED TO BE WORN WITH THIS EXTREMELY TASTEFUL TOILET. FOR THOSE WHO PREFER DRESSY EFFECTS TO THE SEVERE STYLE OF THE TAILOR-MADE, I WOULD COMMAND SUCH A PROMISE TOILET AS IS PICTURED IN MY SECOND ILLUSTRATION—an India cashmere garnished with chevrons laid on with narrow braid or in passementerie. The corsele is finished at the back in pleated basque dress-coat style. At the front and sides the corsage is drawn and fitted like a glove. Around the collar and the bottom of the vest there was a broad band of gold braid. A very small blue fez hat with yellow ribbons was designed to be worn with this extremely tasteful toilett.

FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING RECEPTION DRESSES NOTHING CAN BE PRETTIER THAN FLOWER-FIGURED FOULARDS IN COMBINATION WITH LACE. SUCH COSTUMES HAVE AN AIR OF DISTINCTION QUITE THEIR OWN AND SO GREAT IS THE VARIETY OF TONES AND COLORS

THE FASHION REVIEW.

TAILOR-MADE, WITH STEEL EMBROIDERY.

UP WITH A JAQUETTE OPENING ON A WEST OF OLD BLUE FAIR. THE VEST IS CUT OUT Y-SHAPE, AND SHOWS A PLASTRON OF CREPE DE CHINE WITH A STRAIGHT COLLAR OF THE SAME MATERIAL. THE OPEN JACKET HAS REVERS WHICH TURN INTO A TURN DOWN COLLAR. THESE REVERS MAY BE MADE IN PLAIN GRAY FAILE OR OF THE WOOLEN STUFF WITH IMITATION BUTTON HOLES.

A HALF-MOURNING COSTUME WHICH STRUCK ME AS HAVING AN AIR OF GREAT REFINEMENT ABOUT IT WAS MADE UP IN BLACK CLOTH WITH A BORDER OF ENGLISH CLOTH FIVE INCHES DEEP AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SKIRT.

THESE WERE LARGE REVERS OF CREPE RUNNING TO POINTS AT THE WAIST LINE, COLOR SLIGHTLY FLARING, BOUNFANT SLEEVES, WITH CRANES-CHEVRE. THE FRONT WAS FAIRLY PLAIN, BUT THE BACK WAS FAIRLY PLAIN.

THE BUTTERMILK FIELD IS OUT WITH ANOTHER ENQUIRY. "THERE IS NOTHING," HE SAYS, "IN THE LINE OF SIMPLE DRINKS WHICH EXERCISES A MORE BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE ON THE GENERAL HEALTH. IT IS AT ONCE FOOD AND MEDICINE. THE LACTIC ACID IT CONTAINS ACTS ON THE WHOLE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, WHILE AS A FOOD IT HAS ALREADY UNDERGONE A SEMI-DIGESTION IN THE MAMMARY GLANDS IN WHICH IT IS ABSORBED. PHYSICIANS ARE EVERY DAY INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF IT THAT THEY PRESCRIBE FOR THEIR PATIENTS, AND IN CASES OF LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES IT IS INVALUABLE. Instances are numerous of persons afflicted with Bright's disease living for many years in comparative comfort with no other medicine than a daily supply of buttermilk."

GOOD REASON.

TRAMP—Please, sir, give me a quarter.

LAURENCE HOWE—A quarter? Why do you ask me for a quarter?

TRAMP—Because I didn't like to ask you for half a dollar for fear you wouldn't give it to me.—New York Herald.

THE PRESIDENT IS NOT USED TO NAMING BABIES. HE GAVE ONLY ONE NAME—MARGUERITE—TO THE NEW YORK BABY WHOSE PARENTS ASKED HIM TO DO THE NAMING. NEARLY EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT A GIRL BABY IS ENTITLED TO TWO OR

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.—A LEADING QUESTION—HE REGRETTED IT—BOTH NEED ED, &c., &c.

CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

VISITOR—What a great head of hair Johnny has!

JOHNNY'S FATHER (WITH SOME UNEASINESS)—Yes, and we can't get him to take my care of it. It worries me a good deal. I am afraid the boy is going to be either an anarchist or a poet.—[Chicago Tribune.]

NOT DISCONCERTED.

SECRETARY.—The people have tumbled to our \$100 for \$40 benefit society, and won't take any more shares.

PRESIDENT.—We'll soon fix that. Promise me \$200 for \$40.—[Good News.]

A LEADING QUESTION.

QUESTER—Hello, old boy! You look rather the worse for wear. What have you been doing with yourself?

ESTHER—Been off on a little pictorial tour, that's all.

QUESTER—Yes, but what did you fall in with?

ESTHER—I fell in with all my clothes on.—[Boston Courier.]

HE REGRESSED IT.

BENEDICT—Hello, Singleton! Esther met you for ten years—since I married my wife, in fact. By the way, that was rather mean of me, cutting you out when you were engaged to her.

SINGLETTON—Oh, that's all right. I don't regret it, old man!

BENEDICT—But I do!—[Boston News.]

BOTH NEEDED.

FAIR QUESTER—Husband, dear, are there two "I's" in business?

WIDENHOUS EBUSH—Certainly there are, my love. A man who goes into business with one eye is going to be badly left.—[Pittsburgh Bulletin.]

A NOBLE FELLOW.

WHAT SORT OF A FELLOW IS JORKINS?

“Most considerate man in the world. Why he even laughs at the circus town's jokes for fear of hurting his feelings by keeping quiet.”—[Epoch.]

VERY PROBABLE.

STARBOARDER—A very polite

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

WILL Chicago admit that it ever had a fire in which the loss is less than \$1,000,000?

A DIME MUSEUM trust is the latest. It will find it a difficult job to get a corner on the fat woman.

A St. Louis man is going to walk to Chicago on a wire. It is remarkable the expedients which a St. Louis man will adopt to get to Chicago.

INDIANA doesn't want to put on style. The authorities the other day fined a saloonkeeper \$5 for having stained glass in his front window.

AN intoxicated aeronaut at Detroit dropped 1,000 feet and landed on his head. The effects of having taken a drop too much were unusually apparent in his case.

JULES VERNE's son is said to be possessed of his father's vivid imagination. Whether it will carry him to the moon or to the center of the earth is not yet known.

This more enlarged our mind, the greater number we discover of men of originality. Your commonplace people see no difference between one man and another.

It would seem that a man named Fishback ought to be a Finn. Anyways, the person of that name now incarcerated charged with embezzlement appears to have been a scaly fellow.

In twenty years there has been no counterfeiting of the United States postage stamps. The only criminals who tried it gave up in despair when it came to imitating the flavor of the mailbag Uncle Sam uses.

Two FRENCH doctors claim to have discovered signs of life-in-heads severed from the bodies of murderers by the guillotine. The discovery must be regarded as useless until the heads can be forced to tell what they know.

As a result of eating German-bred pork, seven Saxons are dead and thirty others are very ill. It has not been learned that trichiniasis in a German hog is materially different from that of the American porker—but it is much more numerous.

"WHEN you buy Dickens' works for a dollar you are getting brain work mighty cheap," says the Boston News. Similarly, it might have added, when you pay several times as much for a copy of "Society as I Have Found It," you are getting mighty cheap brain work.

A KENTUCKY colonel died from an overdose of whisky. A Monroe County Pa. child swallowed the handle of its rattle and died. A Jerseyman fell out of his bed while fighting a mosquito and broke his neck. Danger lurks in the simplest walks in life.

ITALY will build at once three new iron-clad battleships, each of 12,800 tons' displacement. Italy, in the present condition of its national finances, goes to this expense for the purpose of enforcing ample revenge upon New Orleans—or for some other purpose.

There are all kinds of fads for making weak people strong; we wonder that some one does not advocate sleep as a cure-all. We never knew any one to get more of it than was good for him, and half the people in the world are really suffering for a lack of it.

New York is going to have the finest hotel in the world. It is also going to have the tallest temple in the country. New York is pre-empted as a "going-to-have" town. It has been going to have a Grant monument for years, and is as far away as ever.

NEARLY a million dollars' worth of bicarbonate of soda was destroyed by a fire in Pennsylvania. The blow falls heavily upon the biscuit-making interests of the country, but unless the baking powder men are seeking to mislead the public, there is plenty of alum to fall back upon.

A GERMAN inventor having made it possible to photograph the interior of the stomach or any other portion of the anatomy it may be necessary to explore, it would be an interesting experiment to investigate the quality and volume of gall possessed by the man that chews tobacco in church.

Russia and Germany are setting an excellent example in deputing competent officials to accompany the World's Fair envoys back to America to arrange for space for the exhibits of their respective Governments. It only remains for the other European Governments to follow their example.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., is reported to have gained 100 per cent. in population since 1880, and more than made up the loss by the flood since that fearful catastrophe. The city is now rebuilt, and few marks of the flood remain. Johnstown is an excellent object lesson in American pluck and energy.

SAXONY has made drunkenness a crime. It was done on the advice of the best physicians in the kingdom and declare that men get drunk not because they will. To give liberty and punish its abuse is the perfection of statecraft.

The New York World is disgusted with this record-breaking business on the Atlantic. It wants the steamers to run slower in order that the pas-

senger may get more for his money. The idea is not a bad one. It would save board on the other side, and also increase the probability of one's reaching the other side.

SMALL San Francisco policemen the other day brought in "dead drunk" and tumbled him into a corner. After he was dead they discovered that his skull was crushed. Similar cases of mistaken diagnosis have occurred in other quarters, and they emphasize the demand for greater care on the part of policemen.

THERE is a man in San Francisco who can hold conversation with monkeys. In view of the prevalence of such signs as—"Herein ist Deutsch sprechen," "Voici parle Francais," "Habla Espanol" and the like in this polyglot country, why wouldn't it be a good scheme for some fashionable tailor to hire this man and put up a sign, "Monkey Talked Here."

Most mothers do not know the young men who call on their daughters. They would not trust their daughters' judgment in selecting a dress, but they trust it in the more important matter of selecting the kind of men to call on them. You occasionally hear of a carelessness and negligence that is criminal as intended and planned-out wickedness.

The crimes recently committed in the East by imported Italian laborers were fairly startling both in character and number. It is a great misfortune that there has yet been found no successful way of keeping the criminal class of other countries from flooding our own, and endangering our lives and property and adding to the expenses of our prisons and poor houses.

CHILE's territory is about as large as that of the combined States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, with the whole of New England thrown in, and it has a population of only a little over 2,000,000. It is a good place for the restless emigrant who is seeking a roomy country to grow up in and isn't afraid of a revolution occasionally.

According to the compilations of a Philadelphia paper, at the present rate of consumption the pine lumber in Minnesota and Wisconsin will be exhausted in six years. In fifteen years there will be no considerable areas of commercial lumber nearer than Washington and Alaska. That means a lumber famine, according to the Philadelphia authority. It is worth while to look over the field.

ONE of the most important announcements, made at the recent meeting of the British Medical Society was that the action of "Tuberculin" deprived of its impurities is proving most satisfactory. These remedies were at first supposed by Professor Koch to be innocuous, but were found to be very dangerous, and it is of the greatest importance if the means of eliminating them without injury to the medicine has been found.

A RAINY-DAY TOY.

After one of the heavy showers the other day on the south side of Canal street, about midway between Hudson street and the North River, there had formed quite a good-sized pool of water, held in check by a quantity of mud and several bricks placed in the gutter by a bright-eyed youngster. The object of the dam so formed was to afford the young inventor an opportunity of testing what appeared to be a rough model of a recent invention.

A MONUMENT has been erected on Helvellyn (a mountain of Cumberland, England) to the memory of Charles Gough, who in the year 1666 was killed by falling from the high crags on the ridge that joins Striding Edge to the Sunmit; and of the faithful dog that for three months watched over her master's remains. Sir Walter Scott describes the event in the poem, "I climbed the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn," and Wordsworth records it in his lines on "Fidelity."

The young man was returning to Wythburn, where he lodged, from a fishing excursion in Patterdale. The accident was probably caused by a false step, during a blinding rain-storm or a dense fog that day. It happened on April 18, and on July 29 his bones were found, still watched by the starry dog, a little yellow rough-haired female terrier. She had given birth to puppies, which were found dead in the state of the corpse. It is believed, though unable to secure enough food for milk for her young, she maintained life by bits of carrion sheep which are not frequently found on the hills, but she might have had to range far and wide during her three months' watch. The mere fact that the bones were found intact serves to prove the assertion that the dog did not touch the remains of her master, for dogs break the bones to suck the marrow. This animal died a few years afterward at Kendal.

The merit of the suggestion to erect this monument belongs to Miss Frances Power Cobbe, whose design has been carried into execution by the aid of the Rev. H. D. Rawlinson, Vicar of Crosthwaite, both names of some repute in literature.—Hearth and Hall.

A PUZZLED FRENCHMAN.

Inappropriate words says an exchange, may convey the meaning unmistakably, without being in accordance with the English idiom. A Frenchman, while looking at a number of vessels, exclaimed, "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a flock of sheep was called a

To assist him in mastering the intricacies of the English language, he was told that a flock of girls was called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves was called a pack, but that a pack of cards is never called a bevy, though a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, while a host of purposes is termed a shawl.

He was told that a host of oxen is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is termed a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of beauties is called a hawke, and a hawke of rubbish is called a drove, and a drove of bullocks is called a mob, and a mob of whates is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlemen is called the elite.

The last word being French, the scholar understood it and asked no more.

A PHYSICIAN'S MOTTOS.

An Ashland (Mo.) physician has on his office wall this touching motto: "Patients Are a Virtue."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quotations and Bright Sayings of Euro Children.

Faith in Prayer.

A Little Detroit girl of 4 years of age has been taught to pray for all kinds of blessings and help. The other day she was guilty of some act of disobedience for which her mother took her up stairs to punish her with considerable severity. The little girl had been there before and knew what was coming. On the way up stairs with her mother she knelt down, put her little hands together and lifted them in supplication.

"O Lord," she said, "I'm going to catch it. If you ever do anything for little girls, please Lord, now's the time."

Then she arose and followed her mother, who, in order to increase her little daughter's faith in the efficacy of prayer, let her out of that time.—Press.

A Clever Little Boy.

It is hardly decided whether Whittie, when he becomes a man, will be a minister or a horse-jockey, for he always preaches sometimes all day, then, perhaps for a week, plays nothing but jockey. People say he might be both, but mamma thinks the jockey is going to win. He is called Whittie because his name is Whittie, and one gets dreadfully tired pronouncing the "wh" when he is called so many times a day.

When he was sick with the grip he drew horses as long as his little fingers could hold the pencil, and every one who called on him was expected to try his or her skill at sketching also.

Whittie has a cousin Willie, and they study one hour every day. If mamma spells they can write letters. Whittie writes: "Please make me a horse" to every one he knows, and if he does not get an immediate reply he follows up the letter with this one: "What keeps you so long with that horse?" Mamma spends all her pin money buying stamps for Whittie's correspondence. He has gone to the country now for the summer, where he rides a real live pony and has two white rabbits with pink eyes, and two black and white kittens that haven't their eyes open.

Some patients have been already operated on, and a successful future appears to be promised for this novel process. For other surgical performances, the like local application of the galvanic current can be similarly applied, and the use of electricity may very likely become a widespread substitute for the powerful and less safe anesthetics at present so largely employed. The neatness and unobtrusiveness of the galvanic appliances and the means of employing them are not the least commendable features in the invention.

The Faithful Dog of Helvellyn.

A monument has been erected on Helvellyn (a mountain of Cumberland, England) to the memory of Charles Gough, who in the year 1666 was killed by falling from the high crags on the ridge that joins Striding Edge to the Sunmit; and of the faithful dog that for three months watched over her master's remains. Sir Walter Scott describes the event in the poem, "I climbed the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn," and Wordsworth records it in his lines on "Fidelity."

The young man was returning to Wythburn, where he lodged, from a fishing excursion in Patterdale. The accident was probably caused by a false step, during a blinding rain-storm or a dense fog that day. It happened on April 18, and on July 29 his bones were found, still watched by the starry dog, a little yellow rough-haired female terrier. She had given birth to puppies, which were found dead in the state of the corpse. It is believed, though unable to secure enough food for milk for her young, she maintained life by bits of carrion sheep which are not frequently found on the hills, but she might have had to range far and wide during her three months' watch.

The mere fact that the bones were found intact serves to prove the assertion that the dog did not touch the remains of her master, for dogs break the bones to suck the marrow. This animal died a few years afterward at Kendal.

The merit of the suggestion to erect this monument belongs to Miss Frances Power Cobbe, whose design has been carried into execution by the aid of the Rev. H. D. Rawlinson, Vicar of Crosthwaite, both names of some repute in literature.—Hearth and Hall.

The diameter of the driver and driven being given, to find the number of revolutions of the driven.

Rule: Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the diameter of the driven; the quotient will be the number of revolutions.

The diameter and revolutions of the driver being given, to find the diameter of the driven, that shall make any given number of revolutions in the same time.

Rule: Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be the size of the driver.

To ascertain the size of the driver.

Rule: Multiply the diameter of the driver by the number of revolutions you wish to make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be the size of the driver.

The last word being French, the scholar understood it and asked no more.

Mrs. Eaton lately gave a ball at which the music was furnished by phonographs.

the youngster placed the boat in the water, and then let go of the paddle and the bow at the same time. As the paddle was released, of course the rubber began to unwind, and thus moved the paddle with sufficient force to send the little craft to the end of the ten-foot pool. It was quickly caught up here and headed the other way, and had just reached the starting-point when the rubber had spent its force.

As the boat sailed away there went up quite a cheer from the audience of small boys, and the inventor had to repeat the operation any number of times. They did not hesitate to commend their ingenious playmate, and each one immediately set about finding the material to construct one of the many sites which the building committee had under consideration. The temple will be so constructed as to serve the purpose of as once building as well as a society rendezvous. It will be thirty-four stories high and will be peculiarly constructed as to have windows in every apartment facing the light. The main portion of the building will be twenty stories high, the tower constituting the remaining fourteen stories and rising to a height of 556 feet. The area of the site will be 43,000 square feet, and the broad base 177 by 210 feet, will cover the entire tract to a height of thirty feet above the sidewalk. The "breaks" and deep recesses of the long facades are

TALLEST IN THE WORLD.

The Illinois Odd Fellows' Building to Beat Them All.

And now the Illinois Odd Fellows propose to out-do the Masons, and, in fact, everybody else. They say their new Chicago temple is to be one of the biggest, best and most beautiful buildings in America. Plans and specifications have been prepared, and all that is needed is to select one of the many sites which the building committee had under consideration. The temple will be so constructed as to serve the purpose of as once

building as well as a society rendezvous.

One of the queer things which will be visible to people who go to Chicago during the World's Fair will be a line of "Columbian coaches," whereof the conductors will be in every case neatly-uniformed young women. They will wear sun-fitting braided jackets, and bell punches swinging about their necks, and caps something like the yachting headgear of 1891. And they will be at work long before 1893, too.

This isn't exactly a novelty. Away down in conservative Chili some years ago, when the men all went away to fight the Peruvians, women took to running the street cars, and did it so well that they've been doing it ever since. Up in New Hampshire a woman has owned a street-car line and hired men to drive for her, which is much nicer, of course. But the Chicago experiment will certainly be the first of its sort in the country.

But why women? Mr. James L. Dyer is the designer of the Columbian coaches. He is no more than ordinary gallant, perhaps, but very practical. Chicago has a curious provision that no vehicles can run on the boulevards without a lady aboard. The object of this ordinance is to keep the boulevards for pleasure driving—to keep off business wagons and drays on the one-hand and fast trotters, driven by "horse" men on the other. As Mr. Dyer says: "I can ride down Michigan boulevard on a load of hay if I have a lady with me, but I can't make the same trip alone in a grocer's delivery wagon. During the World's Fair it will be absolutely necessary to utilize the boulevards for passenger traffic, and we purpose to evade an unjust ordinance by carrying out ladies passengers in the shape of conductors."

The Columbian coaches are making trial trips now, and will soon be turned out at the rate of twenty a

month. They are as low as basket phaetons, will carry sixty-five passengers, and will be dainty enough to suit women conductors. Those young women in uniforms will never have to jump off and swear at truck-drivers or untangle jams on help lift the coach on the tracks, because on the boulevards there are neither trucks nor jamps, nor are street-car rails permitted.

On the whole, their (the conductors') lives will be easier, and they will be able to earn more.

Will you secure the handsome conductors?

"We soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,"

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon as she heard of the hand-

some conductors,

As soon

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Education and energy are like the two parts of a saltpit-powder—they must be put together in order to do their work.

Even the oyster crop is larger than it has been for several years past. Nature is wiping up the very earth with the Democrats and calamity howlers.

The policy of paying honest debts with dishonest dollars is one that the Republican party has always opposed, and one that it never can be induced to accept.

The climate and soil of New Zealand are finely adapted to the cultivation of oats which, besides give a good yield per acre, hardly ever weigh less than forty pounds per bushel, and often go as high as forty-eight pounds. —*American Agriculturist.*

It is reported from Madras that famine threatens the principal districts there, affecting 15,000,000 people. The relief works which have been established already employ 20,000 persons. It is expected that the distress will be even greater than last year. —*American Agriculturist.*

One of the latest practical uses to which paper has been put is in making driving belts. These belts are made from linen stock, and are of any desirable thickness, width or length, having a driving power equal to any other with equal surface. While they are not adapted to all kinds of work, they are found to work well as straight driving belts of not less than five inches in diameter.

Grand Ledge Republican: No law can pay a man's private debts nor put money in his pocket. These statements as self-evident as they are, need to be repeated occasionally to those men who have an idea that it is possible to be idle and at the time be prosperous, by means of legislation. The citizens support the state and it is only the paupers who are or can be supported by the state.

Uncle Sam stands with his hands under his coat-tail, and remarks to Europe, South America and the world: "Gentlemen, if you see anything good that you want, ask for it. Our granaries are full to overflowing. We have the juice in barrels, cotton that will keep, the spindles of the world turning, while our cattle graze on a thousand hills, and our pigs squeal and grunt in millions of corn-fields. Speak out, gentlemen."

We are now in a position where we can obtain by the million the best money that the world has ever known, and the days of our prosperity are only just beginning. America offers the best field on the globe for legitimate and steady business investments. But once introduce the element of hazard and uncertainty into our financial arrangements, and business will again become to a very large degree gambling; and labor will become uncertain as to its employment. —*Detroit Tribune.*

It is a mighty poor acre of land that will not return from three to five dollars when used for sheep growing; say, one to two dollars for the fleece, and two to three dollars for the lamb. Have you any acre so poor that it won't keep one sheep well, and give such return as this? and is it not true that you have a good many acres that will not pay for farming in any other way? Consider this question well; we think the moral is sufficiently obvious, without further explanation from us. —*Western Rural.*

The price of print cloths—that is, of cotton fabrics on which engravings and other figured goods are printed—shows in a remarkable manner the effects of protection in eventually opening products to the people. In 1830, they were worth 25 cents a yard; in 1860, they were worth 8 cents a yard; they are now worth 3 cents a yard; but the rate of wages paid operatives in cotton mills is double what it was in 1830, and 28 per cent more than it was in the decade from 1850 to 1860. This shows clearly that protection means higher wages for the workmen, yet not higher prices for the consumer. —*Toledo Blade.*

With sheep, as with other live stock, the best profit will be found in the weight that is made while the animal is young—with sheep within the first year and in the first one-hundred pounds. The staple mutton for the table when we have really become a mutton eating people will be that which has been made within twelve months. By using good breeds and by feeding well, the carcasses will be as heavy in that time as we have heretofore been accustomed to obtain from two and three old animals and the meat will be greatly superior in quality. —*American Agriculturist.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, '91. The President has, it is understood here, decided that M. M. Estee, of California, shall enter his Cabinet when the re-organization made necessary by the retirement of Secretary Proctor and the expected retirement of Attorney General Miller, takes place. It is as yet uncertain whether Mr. Estee will become Attorney General or Secretary of the interior, as Secretary Noble will probably be given the privilege of exchanging his present portfolio for that of Attorney General if he wishes to do so, and it is believed that he does. Mr. Estee would probably have gone into the Cabinet when it was first organized, but he declined serving in any place except that of Attorney General or Secretary of the Interior, and both of these places had been tendered to and accepted by the present incumbents before the President was made acquainted with Mr. Estee's wishes.

Secretary Foster will go to Ohio about the first of October for the purpose of taking the stump for McKinley. His speeches will, in the main, be upon financial topics, although he will not slight State affairs, upon which few men in Ohio are so well posted. The Secretary takes special pleasure in recalling the doleful predictions which the democrats have made of the coming crash in the Treasury ever since he became its head, and of the case with which the Treasury has passed every predicted crisis, not only without default or deficit, but with cash to spare. All these things he will tell the Ohio voters in his own inimitable style. He will also show them with indisputable figures that the present democratic predictions of future bankruptcy are as wild and baseless as were all of those which have gone before.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, ever alive to increasing the efficiency of the postal service, had the Division Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service of the entire country here this week, in order that they might confer and give each other the benefit of their individual experience in improving the service. The improvement of the mail service has been continuous from the time it came back into the hands of the republicans, somewhat crippled on account of the inefficiency of a large number of the employees appointed by the Cleveland administration, but the improvement during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, as shown by the Official reports, was something marvelous, and reflects great credit upon everybody connected with the service in any capacity. The railway mail clerks distributed 8,500,000,000 pieces of mail matter, which was 750,000,000 more pieces than were distributed the previous year, and only one error to each 4193 pieces handled was made, against one error for each 2799 pieces the previous year, and the number of complaints have been fewer than ever before, while the complimentary letters from business houses have never been so numerous. The Superintendents say, that the present fiscal year will show a marked improvement upon the last, good as that was.

Secretary Foster has made a compromise with the lawyers representing the importers who under a recent decision of the courts were entitled to a rebate on an or certain class of hats trimmings imported for some years. It is thought that the sum to be paid under the compromise will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000, whereas if the parties had stuck out for that they could have been awarded by the courts, the amount would have been largely in excess of \$20,000,000, besides the costs of defending the numerous suits. The compromise is regarded as an economical one.

The President is almost ready to announce a number of important appointments, and it will not be surprising if some of them are made before this letter is put in type. Republicans who have allowed themselves to be led astray by the idea that Southern democrats who have joined the Farmers' Alliance would combine with them in forming a national third party, the principal object of which would be to right the real and fancied wrongs of the agricultural and laboring classes, may find food for thought in the following positive language used by Senator Ransom of North Carolina, a state in which Col. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, says the Alliance is ready to go into the third party movement. Senator Ransom says: "There is no third party in North Carolina, and there will not be. The Alliance with the exception of a few demagogues intent only upon improving their own personal fortunes, is solidly democratic and will remain so."

The American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, and the American Pneumological Society have held largely attended meetings here this week.

A movement is already on foot in Germany, and being widely discussed by the papers of that country, in favor of the repeal of the duty on imported pork. The needs of the people will bring about this result in due time, because that duty is not protected. It is the corner stone of protection that articles of which a country cannot supply enough for its own use shall be admitted free.

HALLO!

HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

his

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL * IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, - Grayling, Mich.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

M. JOSEPH.

OPERA HOUSE STORE.

MICHIGAN.

GRAYLING.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1891.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.
Atty W. H. H. Cooper, of Gaylord,
was in town Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug store for
School Books and Tablets.

Mr. A. Johnson and family are again
living in town.

Claggett and Pringle are headquar-
ters for everything in Fresh Groceries.

Mercury registered at 28° yesterday
morning.

Drun—In this village, Thursday
Sept. 29, Swan Nesson, aged 22 years.

Go to Claggett and Pringles' for
nice Fresh Butter.

The AVALANCHE and Detroit Trib-
une, one year, and a half.

Found, opposite the Court House, a
child's beaded gold neck chain. The
owner can get the same at this office.

Mrs. R. Richardson is visiting in
Roscommon.

Chocte Confectionary and Cigars, at
Jackson & Masters.

Miss Mary Mantz has returned from
a very pleasant visit at Milwaukee.

Simpson has just received an invoice
of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Cab. Photos, \$2.50 per doz., at the
Gayling Gallery.

Miss Lizzie Bradley came home from
her school to stay over Sunday.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the
Western Cottage Organ.

Ladies will find a fine line of Eider-
down for children's cloaking at Clag-
gett and Pringles'.

A. F. Bradley has moved into the
village. He will live in the Wagner
house, on Cedar St.

A large invoice of mens', youths',
and children's Hats, just received, at
Claggett and Pringles'.

If you want a first class Sewing Ma-
chine, buy the American or Domestic
of Jackson & Masters.

Hugh Oaks has a neat cottage nearly
enclosed, in the North part of the vil-
lage.

Go to Claggett and Pringles' for
your children's shoes. Over 800 pair
just received.

Gents', go to Claggett and Pringles'
for your Neck Wear. They have the
finest line in town, made to order.

The completion of the new bridge
and repair'd the walks toward the
river is a vast improvement.

For a good clock, at a low price
call on G. W. Smith.

The best Pickles in town are found,
at Simpson's City Market.

Mr. L. Lewinson is going back to
Roscommon with a stock of goods.
He is a hustler.

If you want pure milk, leave your
orders at Claggett & Pringle's, or with
A. F. Bradley, on Cedar street.

Miss Edith Babbitt is engaged to
teach four months school in the Wil-
cox district.

G. W. Smith makes a specialty of
emblematic pins and charms. Prices
reasonable. Try him.

Ladies call at Claggett and Pringles'
and see the great bargains they are of-
fering in towels, only 25 cents, worth
twice the money.

Take your Watches, Clocks and
Jewelry to G. W. Smith, the Jeweler,
for repairs. All work warranted.

Call at Bell's for anything in the
show line; he is ready for you. Over
900 pairs just received, and more com-
ing.

To-day is the 3d. anniversary of the
W. R. C. Come and help celebrate
and eat Chicken Pie.

Sec.

G. W. Smith has just received a
large assortment of Clocks, of differ-
ent styles, which he will sell at low
figures.

Frank Petee has sold his Tonalist
Pavilions and Bath rooms to F. A.
Brigham, who will continue the busi-
ness.

Do you know that your subscription
to the AVALANCHE is past due? Come
in with your \$8.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever".
Tho' new Aristotypes are beauties,
Call at Bonnell's and see them. Only
\$3.50 per dozen.

R. Richardson goes to Twin Lakes
and his place in the planing mill is
taken by Geo. Cowell, who is proving
to be a competent engineer.

Advertisers are notified that here-
after no standing advertisements will
be changed later than Tuesday, and
local should be handed in by Tues-
day afternoon.

Capt. Henry Funk, of South
Branch, has raised an apple tree
which he has named the "Craw-
ford Pioneer". It is a beauty, large,
round and smooth; light green color,
firm in texture and elegant flavor.
We believe the raising of fruit on our
hills is beyond experiment.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneslend re-
turned from Chicago, Tuesday.

Millinery opening at Benson's, Oct-
ober 3d.

F. R. Deckrow has concluded trans-
action in the Wind Mill business, and
thinks Grayling is good enough for
him for a location. See ad. in another
column.

A staveless tank is now made out of
one great shaving of steamed wood,
which is folded cylinder shape, leaving
only one seam where the edges meet.

The arrangement of the high school
room, and the employment of another
teacher will add greatly to the efficien-
cy of our school.

Did you see the cork shoes for men,
at Bell's. They are only \$3, and are
worth twice the money.

Claggett and Pringle have just re-
ceived their new Tea. They are the
first pickings and very choice. Try
them.

The schools at Cheboygan and Gay-
lord were closed last week on account
of sickness. Miss Aggie Bates came
home for the vacation.

Every man, woman and child should
buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why
Because he has the largest and best
assorted stock.

L. S. Benson has returned from De-
troit, and will have his opening of
Fall and Winter Millinery on Satur-
day, October 3d.

Thad. Hastings, of Beaver Creek,
brought in two loads of potatoes
Friday, as fine as ever dug. Five
potatoes from one hill, weighed 5 lbs.
13 oz.

A Chautauqua dress reformer as-
serts that "corsets have filled more
graves than whiskey". This is prob-
ably an exaggeration; for corsets have
staying powers where whiskey has not.

J. M. Francis, an experienced black-
smith, and used to camp work, wants
a job for the winter, for himself, and
will furnish a good cook for a small
crew. Address, at Grayling, Mich.

Every Man, Woman, and Child
should buy their shoes at Claggett &
Pringle's. A large assortment and
prices rock bottom.

Parties holding my milk bottles will
do me a favor, by leaving them at
Claggett & Pringle's store.

A. J. LOVE.

A large snake was discovered milk-
ing a cow at Hagerstown, Md. The
cow's owner had been at a loss for
a long time to account for the diminu-
tion in his milk supply.

Mr. Dennis McGray, of Gaylord,
having obtained work here, on the
new Twin Lake railroad, grading,
had temporarily moved his family
here.

Our Band begins to toot, so they
can be heard around town. They
say Jackson is getting his lip hardened
so he blows the big drum beauti-
fully, and never goes behind the bar.

Nickels, C. — Retan, James
Olmsled, T. T. Seunin, Theophilus
Semorini, Sanriti.

Persons calling for any of the above
letters, will please say "Advertised".
J. M. JONES, P. M.

Invitation to Saginaw.
The people of this town, and vicinity,
are most cordially invited to attend
my opening, Oct. 6th to 10th, In-
clusive. I have personally selected a
large number of elegant Pianos and
Organs, and fine music hope to
make your visit a pleasant one.

C. M. NOHRS,
314 Genesee, Saginaw.

You can get a cold storage process
for the preservation of vegetables
which bids fair to revolutionize
the vegetable market. Mr. Garinire exhibits some potatoes grown
during the season of 1890 and still as
firm and sound as when they were
first taken out of the ground. He sold
some of these potatoes July 15th, 1891,
twenty cents more per bushel than the
market price for new potatoes. The
process has been thoroughly tested
and a patent pending. — *Petoskey Dem-
ocrat*.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Gray-
ling, for the week ending Sept. 19 '91.

Nickels, C. — Retan, James
Olmsled, T. T. Seunin, Theophilus
Semorini, Sanriti.

Persons calling for any of the above
letters, will please say "Advertised".
J. M. JONES, P. M.

The last weather bulletin for the
season, issued by Seart Conger Sept.
20, says,

The mean daily temperature for
the past seven days, 71.7°, is 12°
above the normal; the highest aver-
age for the period on the records of the
Service. The maximum temperature,
93° on the 24th, at Rawsonville, and the
lowest, 43° at Cheboygan on the
19th. The daily temperature ranged
from 9° to 15° above the normal during
the week, the greatest departure
being on the 21st.

President O. Cline of the Agricul-
tural College, Director of the Michi-
gan Experiment Station, and Hon.
J. H. Butterfield, of Port Huron, and
Hon. Henry Chamberlin, of Three-
Oaks, Members of the State Board of
Agriculture, were here Monday, look-
ing over the experiment Station, to
decide upon the plan for future work.
Notwithstanding the untoward season,
facts have been developed that will
prove of great benefit to this portion
of the state, which will be given the
public in future bulletins and through
the press.

President O. Cline of the Agricul-
tural College, Director of the Michi-
gan Experiment Station, and Hon.
J. H. Butterfield, of Port Huron, and
Hon. Henry Chamberlin, of Three-
Oaks, Members of the State Board of
Agriculture, were here Monday, look-
ing over the experiment Station, to
decide upon the plan for future work.
Notwithstanding the untoward season,
facts have been developed that will
prove of great benefit to this portion
of the state, which will be given the
public in future bulletins and through
the press.

The famous Inland Route from
Oden through Crooked Lake, Crook-
ed River, Burt Lake, Indian River,
Mullet Lake, Cheboygan River and
the straits to Mackinac Island has
been a failure this season. This is
partly due to natural causes, the long
droughts have caused such low waters
in the rivers connecting the Lakes as to
give great trouble to the handsome
twin boats, Romeo and Juliet, on the
line. But in addition there was, and
always has been, poor business man-
agement of the line. With a live, ac-
tive agent in Petoskey, and the expen-
iture of \$100 or so in judicious adver-
tising, the receipts might have been
quadrupled. — *Petoskey Record*.

Fred F. Hoelsli, of Blaine, passed
the fortieth milestone of his life, lost
Tuesday, and his friends helped him
celebrate the event in a most enjoy-
able manner, staying till well into the
gray dawn of the next morning.

The reception tendered Rev. Mr.
and Mrs. S. G. Taylor, at the M. E.
church, last Friday evening was a very
pleasant affair. The good will of our
people was further exhibited by the
presentation of a purse of \$72.

Miss Belle Partridge, of Bay City,
was married Sept. 23, to Mr. J. E.
Mackay, of Detroit, and they are now
"At Home" in that city.

The many friends of the bride, in
this village, will wish her every joy.

N. P. Olson, has let the contract of
building his hotel at Twin Lakes to
a Bay City contractor, and work has
been commenced on the erection of
the building. Also the ground is being
leveled and the erection of the
large sawmill at that place is begun.

Advertisers are notified that here-
after no standing advertisements will
be changed later than Tuesday, and
local should be handed in by Tues-
day afternoon.

Capt. Henry Funk, of South
Branch, has raised an apple tree
which he has named the "Craw-
ford Pioneer". It is a beauty, large,
round and smooth; light green color,
firm in texture and elegant flavor.
We believe the raising of fruit on our
hills is beyond experiment.

Benson has an elegant line of trim-
med millinery, which he invites the
ladies of Grayling to call and see,
Oct. 3d.

The new Aristotype is bound to go.
Combining superior beauty of detail,
high enamel finish, and much greater
permanency. It is a decided advance
in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, \$3.50 per doz.
Yesterday the first consignment of
wheat shipped this season was sent by
merchant James Price. The wheat
was from the farm of A. D. Wayne
and was shipped to B. G. Chatfield, of
Bay City. Mr. Price informs us that
it was the prettiest berry he ever saw.
He paid 87 cents a bushel for it.—
Ros. News.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12
you will be presented with your choice
of the House Keepers Companion or
Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods
cost you nothing extra and are if any-
thing cheaper than before. Call for a
card, at O. J. Bell's.

Mrs. S. P. Smith has just received
an elegant line of Fall Millinery and
Fancy Goods. Call and see them, and
get prices, which will be very low.
Thanking you for past patronage,
with fair dealing, good goods, and low
prices, I expect to receive a share of
your trade.

Mr. S. P. Smith has just received
an elegant line of Fall Millinery and
Fancy Goods. Call and see them, and
get prices, which will be very low.
Thanking you for past patronage,
with fair dealing, good goods, and low
prices, I expect to receive a share of
your trade.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12
you will be presented with your choice
of the House Keepers Companion or
Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods
cost you nothing extra and are if any-
thing cheaper than before. Call for a
card, at O. J. Bell's.

Mr. S. P. Smith has just received
an elegant line of Fall Millinery and
Fancy Goods. Call and see them, and
get prices, which will be very low.
Thanking you for past patronage,
with fair dealing, good goods, and low
prices, I expect to receive a share of
your trade.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12
you will be presented with your choice
of the House Keepers Companion or
Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods
cost you nothing extra and are if any-
thing cheaper than before. Call for a
card, at O. J. Bell's.

Mr. S. P. Smith has just received
an elegant line of Fall Millinery and
Fancy Goods. Call and see them, and
get prices, which will be very low.
Thanking you for past patronage,
with fair dealing, good goods, and low
prices, I expect to receive a share of
your trade.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12
you will be presented with your choice
of the House Keepers Companion or
Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods
cost you nothing extra and are if any-
thing cheaper than before. Call for a
card, at O. J. Bell's.

Mr. S. P. Smith has just received
an elegant line of Fall Millinery and
Fancy Goods. Call and see them, and
get prices, which will be very low.
Thanking you for past patronage,
with fair dealing, good goods, and low
prices, I expect to receive a share of
your trade.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12
you will be presented with your choice
of the House Keepers Companion or
Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods
cost you nothing extra and are if any-
thing cheaper than before. Call for a
card, at O. J. Bell's.

Mr. S. P. Smith has just received
an elegant line of Fall Millinery and
Fancy Goods. Call and see them, and
get prices, which will be very low.
Thanking you for past patronage,
with fair dealing, good goods, and low
prices, I expect to receive a share of
your trade.

When your cash sales aggregate \$12
you will be presented with your choice
of the House Keepers Companion or
Life of P. T. Barnum. The goods
cost you nothing extra and are if any-
thing cheaper than before. Call for a
card, at O. J. Bell's.

Mr. S. P. Smith has just received
an elegant line of Fall Millinery and
Fancy Goods. Call and see them, and
get prices, which will be very low.
Thanking you for past patronage,
with fair dealing, good goods, and low
prices, I expect to receive a share of
your trade.

When your cash sales aggregate \$

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE SPARKLING GEMS.

HOW DIAMOND MINES ARE WORKED.

The World's Supply of the Precious Stones and Where They Are Found—Scenes in the Diamond Mines of India, Brazil and South Africa—How the Mining is Carried On—Precautions Against Theft.

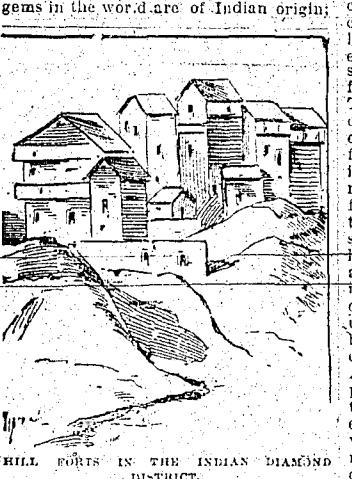
Diamonds.

The value of the diamond as an ornament has been appreciated from the earliest ages, and in the East the mining of these precious stones has been a monopoly, being progressive of royalty. The oldest diamond mines in the world are those of India, and evidence of the singular productiveness of the Indian mines is found in the fact that though work has been carried on in them since before written history had an origin, many of them are still, if not as productive as ever, sufficiently so to justify the continuance of work. The Indian mines are not only the oldest, but also the most extensive in the world, the diamond district of the Nizam extending from near the River Son in the North, a tract of 100 miles, southward to 700 miles through this vast extent of country are diamonds found, but here and there the diggings are extensive while almost nowhere a "prospect" of the soil gives indications of good diamond territory. In this wide extent there are many important mines. Some of the best have long been exhausted, and at present the most extensive diggings are at Kudapah, Karaval and Ellore, where many hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds are annually taken from the soil. Some of the most productive territory is in the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and here were the long famous mines of Golconda. This was the name given them, but in reality Golconda is not a name of a mine



or even of a district, but of a fortress round which a town has grown up. In former days the castle was held by a strong garrison, and the gems from all the surrounding country were gathered into the fortress as a place of security; hence Golconda became a market for the mines of Central India, and the Golconda gem might come from any one of a hundred mines in the vicinity. Formerly all mining was under the supervision of the Indian potentates, but in the diamond districts of India the diamond miners now exist on a devotion to superstition by the natives. The Indian diamonds are found only in comparatively recent alluvial deposits, there being generally an upper surface composed of loam and sand, perhaps two feet in thickness, under which lies a stratum of brick clay from two to four feet thick, and under this again the diamond soil, a stiff clay intermingled with large round stones. Here is the diamond hunter's harvest. The deposit is from two to three feet in thickness, and after being reached by the removal of the overlying strata, is removed and treated in one or two ways. When water is abundant and easily available, the mud is washed through a sieve, and the stones remaining in the sieve are examined to ascertain which gems may be among their number. When the mine is in a dry locality, the mud is removed, dried in the sun, then broken into powder, and subjected to a close scrutiny. The utmost degree of care must be exercised in examining the soil from the diamond layer, in order that no gem may be overlooked, for a diamond the size of a pin's head is the reward of many days' labor, and its loss is not to be replaced.

As at present conducted in the Deccan, diamond mining scarcely pays expenses, even when the laborer considers 13 cents a day a ample return for his services. The surface soil is removed from a small area, and an examination made of the diamond stratum. When the indications appear promising, the mining is continued, but should the laborer judge that his efforts are being thrown away, he at once abandons that locality and selects some other point. The consequence is, that although an immense amount of work is done every year in the diamond regions, yet systematically it is carried on, that the results are very poor. Occasionally a gem of good size is found, and competent authorities say that if the mines were conducted in a scientific or systematic manner, considerable results might be attained, but perhaps this is saying too much, for no business is more uncertain than diamond mining. The finest gems in the world are of Indian origin,



The Kohinoor, the Kohi or, the Regent, which once glittered in the hands of Napoleon, and was captured at Waterloo, the Orloff, for which the Express Catrine gave \$45,000 in cash, a sum of \$20,000 and a title of nobility, together with a large number of noted gems were from the Deccan diamond district of India.

Diamonds have long been mined at Poutana in Borneo, a locality where a search for the precious stones is still in progress; and from time to time the labor of the diggers are rewarded by the discovery of valuable gems. The formation in which they are found is, however, quite different from that of India. The diamond earth of Borneo is of red clay, in which are found not only diamonds, but also gold and platinum.

These three valuable products make the Borneo mines well worth developing, and one of the others is diamond, which is said to produce a handsome profit. The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already discovered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250 carats, is perhaps the finest gem, save that of Portugal, which ever came from the Brazilian mines. But Brazil does not depend upon her diamond mines as a source of wealth. During the first hundred years of diamond mining in Brazil, or from 1750 to 1850, the output of the mines was about \$20,000,000, and in the year last named the export of coffee alone was over \$20,000,000. From the port of Bahia there are, every year, exported

about 100,000 carats of diamonds, and the value of the diamond mines is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The Spaniards conquered Peru

and brought with them the Indians, who were compelled to pay taxes and a hand-some profit.

The application of improved machinery to the Borneo mines might produce good results, for many valuable gems have been already dis-

covered, and it is said that hardly more than half of the diamond district has been worked. The most famous gem in the possession of the Sultan of Matan, in the Borneo mines is the great gem of the Sultan of Matan. It weighs 307 carats, and is valued at \$3,500,000.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru

and price it should, if pure, be worth \$28,000,000, for it weighed 1,000 pounds, and the diamond miners are said to produce a handsome profit.

The diamond "Star of the South,"

watching a little over 250



REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

The Barnyard, an Indispensable Division of the Average Farm—The Post Puller—General Farm Notes—The Dairy, Poultry-Yard and Household.

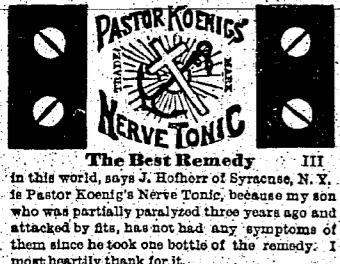


"It makes me tired! People ask me—is it marriage a failure? Of course 'taint; 'posse I don't know my biz—what am I here for?" If the women only keep healthy they keep in good spirits and cupid is in demand. Let every enfeebled woman know this—there's a remedy that'll cure her, the proof's positive.

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build up enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.



The Best Remedy

In this world, says J. Hoffer of Syracuse, N.Y., is Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, because no man who was partially paralyzed three years ago and attacked by fits, has not had any symptoms of them since he took one bottle of the remedy. I most heartily thank for it.

Mr. Ernest Castlemore, Edgmont, Ill., informed us that he had been a sufferer from insomnia, and had lost a great deal of blood, the brain for example. He received a bottle of Koenig's Tonic, took it according to directions, and found relief after having taken only about 12 doses; he speaks very highly of it.

CHARLES, Livingston Co., Ill., May, '92, admit that I am well satisfied with the effect of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which has cured me entirely of the severe nervous trouble.

R. BORGMAN,

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent Free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this remedy prepared especially for them.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1854 and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5.

Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$5.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CHILDREN OF CATARACT.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., Warren St., N.Y.

PILES

ANAKESIS Investigated by the U. S. Patent Office, and found to be a safe and effective Remedy for PILES. Price, \$1, at druggists, or send to the Manufacturer, Address: "ANAKESIS," Box 216, New York City.

To obtain the best results from work you must have wisdom, system, and method. The wise man systematically plans his work and methodically executes it.

"PROVIDENCE makes nothing to go to waste." Whenever there is a temporary excess or lack of needed products, things were soon evened up by short crops or increased yields.

The American Analyst says that there are \$2,000,000 invested in the dairy business in this country. The amount is almost double the money invested in banking and commercial industries.

It is a commendable idea to give the boys an interest in the colts, and in this way get them to spend their spare time in looking after the welfare of all the horses on the farm instead of trying to loaf at the corner grocery.

The dairy farmer should always reckon the value of the manure produced upon the profit side of his account. Well fed dairy cows will yield a manure rich in fertilizing elements, and this should be considered in the production of such crops as will with liberal fertilizing, give large money returns.

It is not to be expected that the milk

of the native cow will be as rich as that of the Jersey, but her yield can be made greater, and with more profit by allowing her greater rest.

The breed is important, and should perhaps, in most cases, rank first, but the feed is a good second.

In the exchange of commodities a man must have something in hand to get something he needs with. Money is generally acceptable to all classes in this exchange. To get the money the man must produce something or have something. When he has that he can usually find some one ready to give him money for it.

STRAWBERRIES are comparatively a good part of the soil, are, in their season, considered a luxury, and yet how few farmers' families are in the full enjoyment of them. If there is one blessing which the farmer's family should enjoy above all others it is the full and perfect enjoyment of all possible products of the soil.

GIVE HORSES water before feeding. In France some worthless horses were killed for dissection on purpose to determine the effect of giving water immediately after eating, and some of the grain was found undigested in the intestines twenty feet beyond the stomach, and it had caused inflammation of the mucous membrane.

THERE is much in inheritance. Generations of improved blood lines, in which the milk or fattening trait has been the point in view, can be traced to the credit of pedigree cattle, as a rule. On the other hand, neglected common cattle whose breeding has been at random cannot be depended upon for progeny. Consequently a sire of the future cattle should be a thoroughbred, eligible to registry.

THE WELFARE, the health, the temperament, to say nothing of the happiness of the horse, are largely dependent on surroundings. He needs no bridle or trappings to amuse or entertain him, he cares nothing for ornamentation. But he does appreciate comfort and comfort does him good. And what does him good will in the end be for the good of his master.

INVENTOR products, injudicious marketing, the tendency to rush from one line of production to another, are all important factors in fixing the price of farm products. The man who goes into hoggs or another line when prices are up and drops out when they are low, is to blame for it. He is always overweighted. In this way the barnyard will be kept from drawing water into it, which falls beyond its boundary.

The watering trough is usually located in one corner of the barnyard, and during the winter the mud will become so deep around it that stock cannot have access to it without difficulty, unless this is prevented by the use of stones and gravel. The best way is to pave the ground with small boulders. These should be from four to six inches in length, and should be placed on their ends and very closely together. After this a layer of smaller stones should be spread over it, and above this a coat of gravel. If gravel is not available a few loads of surface clay will make a substitute. Perhaps it would be advisable to construct a passage of the same material from the stable door to the trough, but make it higher than the surrounding class of men. This is largely due to misapprehension and misunderstanding. A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily. Hence it is wise to handle the colt early. Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

Hence it is wise to handle the colt early.

Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned is little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A horse-boss is drawn out smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing the sleeves and tail, also the neck and wrists. Now grasp the neck with your left hand and slide, as it were, your iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neck-band so it will stand, put a pin to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged, by your first fumble, the results are worth the trouble and will accomplish success.

A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves in the vernacular, and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily.

GIRDLES THE GLOBE

IS WHAT OUR NEWS SUMMARIES DO.

WILL NOT AFFECT THEM

FOREIGN NATIONS MAY BRING THEIR HELP.

PAUPERS NOT WANTED—Six States Shaken by an Earthquake—Big Fire at Savannah, Ga.—The Wedding Was Postponed—Conspirators Confess—Base-Ball.

BIG BLAST FURNACE LEAPED.

Charles Hiram & Co., Clark & Clinch, and Major Berleto, all iron and steel dealers and furnace men, have leased the new blast furnace of the Duluth, Minn., Iron and Steel Company and will operate it for a term of years. The furnace has a capacity of about 1,100 tons of pig-iron. It will be the first large coke furnace at Lake Superior and the first one to use the Bessemer process of the Vermillion range at home.

MAY BRING THEIR OWN HELP.

Foreign Nations Will Experience No Difficulty with the Contract Labor Law.

Assistant Secretary Netterton of the Treasury Department, has sent the following letter to Alexander D. Anderson, Special Comptroller of the World's Columbian Exposition, stationed in New York City:

In your recent communication addressed to the chief clerk of this department you asked for a copy of the regulations of Great Britain in regard to contract labor to be employed in connection with this exposition. For the approaching exhibition, however, no foreign exhibits have been promulgated by the department in this connection, you are authorized to assume the Council General of Great Britain and all others whom you have occasion to communicate in this connection that alien laborers, mechanics, and workmen from foreign exhibitors and coming to the United States in connection with foreign exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition will be freely admitted and will be subjected to no delay or hindrance of any kind. Whether or not it will be necessary in order to carry out this decision of the department will be formulated in due season and furnished to all interested parties through the proper channels.

PAUPERS NOT WANTED.

Destitute Jews Sent Back to Canada May Be Returned to Europe.

The Government of Ottawa, Ontario, has received information that the destitute Russian Jews who have been pouring into the United States from Europe through Canada are to be returned to Canada. In view of this the Dominion authorities have been urged to take immediate steps to prevent more of the pauper immigrants landing in Canada. The Minister of Agriculture drew attention to the possibility of the Government's returning these destitute people to Europe if they are sent back to Canada by the United States.

SIX STATES WERE SHAKEN.

A Well-Defined Earthquake Felt at Many Points. No Serious Damage.

A well-defined earthquake was felt, one night recently, in parts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky. The shocks, of which three were felt in some places, were accompanied by a low rumbling sound of distant thunder. The seismic disturbance was so severe as to awaken people out of a sound sleep, and in many cases they rushed half clad into the streets, fearing the buildings would fall upon them.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Show the Clubs Engaged in the National Game Stand.

Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago	W. L.	Rec.
St. Louis	48	48
Boston	51	51
St. Paul	53	53
Pittsburgh	54	54
New York	55	55
Baltimore	56	56
Philadelphia	57	57

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis	W. L.	Rec.
Boston	39	39
Columbus	47	47
St. Louis	48	48
Baltimore	50	50
Philadelphia	51	51
Washington	52	52

BIG FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

A Warehouse Worth \$400,000 Destroyed—Chattanooga Stiffs.

At Savannah, Ga., S. G. Guckenheimer & Sons, dry-warehouse owners and liquor building and its entire stock burned. The total loss is \$150,000, with estimated \$100,000 insurance on stock and \$40,000 on the building. Half a dozen adjoining buildings were damaged. At Chattanooga, Tenn., S. G. Webster's warehouse, the largest in the city, was burned. Loss estimated at \$200,000.

ALL THERE BUT THE GROOM.

The Wedding of a Minnesota Woman Postponed at the Last Hour.

There was sadness in the household of William Funk, a well-known contractor of Mankato, Minn. His daughter, Miss Katie, was to have been married to William Pike in the afternoon, but when the time arrived the bridegroom failed to put in an appearance. He went to St. Paul ten days ago, but no word had been received from him, and his whereabouts are unknown.

A REBELLIOUS CONVICT.

Superintendent McIntyre and Clerk Bowers, at the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., went into the chair shop to investigate misconduct on the part of a big negro named Frank Wallace. He sprang at them with a knife, and when this was knocked from his hand he bellowed Bowers to the floor with a hammer, seriously injuring him.

Biphtheria at Lafayette.

There is an epidemic of diphtheria, ranging in Lafayette, Ind., three deaths having occurred in as many days from the disease, and the feasibility of closing the public schools is being seriously considered.

Assignment at Nashville.

Convict Conspirators Confess.

A dispatch from Warder, Hale, of San Quentin Prison, California, says the conspirators who have been in solitary confinement have confessed at last, and the convicts and cartridges concealed by them have all been surrendered.

WHO DID IT?

Atchison Liquor-Dealers Compelled to Get on the Ground Floor.

The Police Commissioners of Atchison, Kan., have ordered all the saloons upstairs, where the flagrant violations of the prohibitory law will not be noticed by the people on the street. It is charged it is a campaign dodge to make honest prohibitionists and religious people who have no means of learning the true condition of affairs believe the liquor traffic has been suppressed.

WILL LIBERATE CONVICTS.

Farmers to Take a Hand in the Tennessee Miners' Troubles.

The miners have abandoned Bisbee, Tenn., and given it to the convicts. The farmers are indignant at their market being destroyed. Across the ridge west of the town is a farm that was rented at \$1,000 for next year that cannot be rented for \$400 now, and great is the falling off of the market demand for farm products. When

gold reached adjustment bonds issued in 1881. The exact amount in the little pile of paper consumed was \$1,991,000.

WHERE IS YET A CHANCE?

Plenty of Government Land Still Vacant and to Be Throw Open.

Many people who would have liked to get homesteads in the newly opened Oklahoma lands have been prevented from doing so by the accounts of the tremendous rush of procuring farms on easy terms in the broad West. Not only are there other reserves in the Indian Territory that will be opened to settlement after a time, but there are also broad tracts of territory farther west opened by proclamation this year in which there is plenty of room for new settlers. In May last President Harrison issued his proclamation opening the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota, a tract of land twice as large as the Blackfeet reservations just opened in Oregon. The most important negotiation of the year was in the State of Washington, which resulted in the Government's obtaining possession of about one-half, or 1,580,000 acres, of the Colville Reservation. Upon this cession, and upon the other half of the reservation that will yet be ceded, thousands of homesteads will be established. The legislation enacted by the last Congress in the ratification of treaties with various Indian tribes provided for the opening of over eight million acres of land to settlement in the vicinity of Oklahoma and in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado. When the Cherokee outlet of 6,000,000 acres shall be ceded, when the southern Utes shall give up their reservation of 2,000,000 acres in Colorado, and when the other tribes that still hold tens of millions of acres will be ready to negotiate for the sale thereof, there will be new homesteads for millions of American settlers.

STILL IMPROVING.

Trade Brisk in All Sections of the Country, and Money Easy.

G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Reports as to money markets are generally favorable. Collected money is good almost everywhere. The great industries are doing well. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 210, and for Canada 34, or a total of 244, as compared with 210 and 214 respectively for the corresponding week of last year. The figures were 219, representing 192 failures in the United States and 27 in the Dominion of Canada.

GANZA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Mexicans Preparing to Lynch Hin, Who Is Rescued and Flees Into Texas.

Centeno Garza, the revolutionist, by a narrow chance escaped lynching just across the border. From information at hand it is known that Garza had in some way separated himself from his followers. The Mexicans ran across and captured him and were making preparations to lynch him when his men came upon the scene and rescued him. Garza and his men crossed to Texas during the night, and are now being pursued by United States troops.

MURDERED BY A REJECTED SUITOR.

Elijah Watt Shoots Miss Halloran at Topoka and Then Kills Himself.

As Miss Halloran, a compositor on the Topoka, Kan., Capital, was on her way home, she was shot by Elijah Watt, a painter, who was lying in wait for her. Watt had, running about the square, and then placing a revolver in his belt, shot his victim, a physician, in the head. Seven weeks ago Watt asked Miss Halloran to marry him and she refused. He tried to shoot her then, but a friend interfered.

Assays \$10,000 to the Ton.

Word comes to Lander, Wyo., that Emile Grenier has made a wonderfully rich strike on some quartz ground that he has been prospecting for some time. The find is near Lewiston, eleven miles below Atlantic. The lead uncovered is thought to be an extension from the Bird mine, a ledge long concealed to carry the richest ore in the State. Assays on twenty-two inches of the discovery are \$10,000 to the ton. In spots the gold is so fine that there is not enough rock to hold it together.

The Sublime Sarah.

Sarah Bernhardt, at McVicker's Theater, has seven plays in her repertoire, among which are "Cleopatra," "Lu Toscana," "Camilie," "Fedora," "Theodora," etc. She will be seen in Chicago at McVicker's Theater, opening Oct. 3. Sarah, the peerless and incomparable, has not put the torch to her hair since her return from Australia, but she has stirred such a blaze from the embers of the old ones that those who gaze upon her are spellbound.

From a Blazing Roof.

Wind driven, fed by huge buildings whose wooden walls were dry as tinder, sweeping onward like a flood, a terrible fire wrought desolation in Minneapolis, and caused the serious injury of a dozen brave men. The fire broke out in the building occupied by the Moore Wood Carving Manufacturing Company, and spread to an enormous elevator. The men had to jump from a roof. The property lost reaches \$200,000.

Estee to Be Invited.

From a usually authentic source it is learned that M. Estee is the Californian whom the President expects to invite into his Cabinet.

Wants the Custom Eradicated.

The Pope has sent a letter to the German and Austrian clergy urging them to endeavor to eradicate the custom of dueling.

The Crew Saved.

The ship Charles Dennis, sailing from New York for San Francisco, founded near Cape Horn. Her crew was rescued.

New Postmaster General.

Sir James Ferguson has been appointed Postmaster General of Great Britain, to succeed the late Henry Cecil Rakes.

Fatal Collision.

A collision on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad resulted in the death of two persons. Several others were seriously injured.

Bakers Strike at Findlay.

At Findlay, Ohio, the forty-five bakers employed by E. Smith have struck because of the employment of two non-union men.

Murdered His Mother.

W. H. Davis was hanged at Pueblo, Colo., for the murder of his mother and her alleged paramour, James Arnold.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO—Commodities Price.....\$3.50 @ .65

Hogs—Shipping Grade.....\$4.00 @ .75

SHEEP—Fat to Choice.....\$3.00 @ .50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$3.50 @ .55

OATS—No. 2 White.....\$2.50 @ .40

EYE—No. 2.....\$1.50 @ .35

BEEF—Choice Cuts.....\$2.50 @ .35

EGGS—Fresh per dozen.....\$1.20 @ .20

POTATOES—New per lb.....\$3.50 @ .40

INDIANAPOLIS—

CATTLE—Shipping Price.....\$3.50 @ .75

HOGS—Choice Light.....\$4.00 @ .75

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$3.50 @ .55

OATS—No. 2 White.....\$2.50 @ .40

EYE—No. 2.....\$1.50 @ .35

BEEF—Choice Cuts.....\$2.50 @ .35

EGGS—Fresh per dozen.....\$1.20 @ .20

ST. LOUIS—

CATTLE—Shipping Price.....\$3.50 @ .75

HOGS—Choice Light.....\$4.00 @ .75

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$3.50 @ .55

OATS—No. 2 White.....\$2.50 @ .40

EYE—No. 2.....\$1.50 @ .35

BEEF—Choice Cuts.....\$2.50 @ .35

EGGS—Fresh per dozen.....\$1.20 @ .20

DETROIT—

CATTLE—Shipping Price.....\$3.50 @ .75

HOGS.....\$4.25 @ .50

SHEEP—Fat to Choice.....\$3.00 @ .50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$3.50 @ .55

OATS—No. 2 White.....\$2.50 @ .40

EYE—No. 2.....\$1.50 @ .35

BEEF—Choice Cuts.....\$2.50 @ .35

EGGS—Mixed Western.....\$1.20 @ .25

PORK—New Meats.....\$12.00 @ .50

NEW YORK—

CATTLE—Shipping Price.....\$3.50 @ .75

HOGS.....\$4.25 @ .50

SHEEP—Fat to Choice.....\$3.00 @ .50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$3.50 @ .55

OATS—No. 2 White.....\$2.50 @ .40

EYE—No. 2.....\$1.50 @ .35